When the hymenium is concave the part not touching the paper fails to show a perfect impression of the lamellae.

Sporophores collected in January and February in a frozen condition were most favorable material for spore prints. The frozen sporophores under room temperature thaw out quickly and in four hours a light spore print is obtained. In twelve to twenty-four hours a heavy spore print would be made. The heavy spore prints brought out the dominant pink or salmon color of the spore mass. Material collected in March, but which had become dried out several times with exposure, was not so favorable for spore prints. Such sporophores collected early in the morning and still moist would not show spore prints until after eight or ten hours at room temperature. Attempts to secure spore prints at higher temperature, such as over a steam radiator, were negative. It would appear that a gradual drying is the condition favorable for spore discharge rather than sudden drying out.

The use of black glazed paper was found most favorable for demonstrating spore prints as well as the pink color of the spore mass. The characteristic split lamella is well illustrated by the spore prints. With respect to the color of the spore mass, this agaric would appear to be related with the rhodosporae rather than the leucosporae.

Since this fungus is so cosmopolitan material can be secured for class demonstration at times when field agarics are not available.

SHORTER NOTES

Another Sonchus for America.—The genus *Sonchus* is not known to be native in the Western Hemisphere. There are nearly fifty species known from the Old World, and only three—all rather coarse weeds—have heretofore become widely naturalized in America. A fourth species is locally naturalized in southern California. Last summer, however, a fifth species, *Sonchus uliginosus,* a native of southern Russia, was found established in fields in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. We have specimens, preserved in

the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden, collected near Hecktown, Pennsylvania, by Eugene A. Rau, July 21, 1921.

JOHN K. SMALL.

A HIGH-SCHOOL FLOWER SHOW.—On September 30, October 1 and 2 the high schools of New York City held a flower show at the American Museum of Natural History that was in some respects unique. The show, intended to stimulate interest among high-school pupils in wild and cultivated flowers, was in charge of the Biology Teachers' Association. Over twenty high schools cooperated. In some schools the pupils brought the flowers to the school on Thursday morning and an exhibit was arranged in the school for the day, the flowers being sent to the museum after school. Much of the work of arranging the exhibits, as well as the collecting of material, was done by pupils. In addition to the display of dahlias and other cultivated flowers; of asters, golden rods, grasses, fall berries and foliage; fruits and vegetables from home and school gardens; there was an attractive display of posters made by pupils in the various schools. As was to be expected, the finest show was made by schools in the outlying parts of the city, Jamaica and Newtown High Schools having especially attractive exhibits. Those in charge of the show consider it to have been of sufficient value to their pupils to warrant making it an annual event.

G. T. HASTINGS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

MEETING OF APRIL 27, 1921

The following were proposed for membership and afterwards elected:

Miss L. F. Allabach, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Mary L. Mann, New York City; Mr. C. C. Whedon, New York City.

Announcement was made of the death on January 14, 1921, of Prof. E. T. Harper, of Geneseo, Illinois.